factor for vertical transmission to neonates. The present study was done to compare GBS colonization between an urban and a rural society in National Capital Region of New Delhi and also to find out the capsular polysaccharide type distribution in the two communities. Therefore samples were routinely collected from the pregnant women's from July 2004 to July 2007. From each woman samples were taken from hypo-vaginal as well as rectum areas. We have collected total 200 samples (100 each from rural as well as urban areas). An analysis was also conducted to collect data on socio-economic, demographic, history of current pregnancy and obstetric history. In the rural areas more women were found colonized by GBS (30%) as compared to the urban areas (20%). Serotype, Ia (25%), III (18%) and II (15%) were the dominating serotypes seen in the two areas. GBS type Ia was found the predominant type in both areas. To check the invasiveness of the Indian predominant serotype (Ia), the adherence to and invasion of the human lung epithelial cell line A549 by GBS serotype Ia (India) were compared with those of serotype III (USA) strains by a conventional method. The maximum invasive efficiency was found to be 2% in case of type Ia as compared to 1.8% in case of type III. Additionally, comparative proteomics analysis using MALDI-TOF was also performed between Indian (type Ia) and USA (type III) strains for differential expression in protein profile of the two predominant serotypes. These findings will be presented.

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69.030

Comparison Between Official Figures and Exact Incidence Rate of Human Brucellosis in Qom Province of Iran

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Background: Brucellosis remains an important zoonotic disease which persists in all provinces of Iran. Since in Iran both direct and indirect transmission is the potential sources of human brucellosis, epidemiological studies have revealed that true numbers of cases has huge difference with official figures that reports by health systems.

Methods: The study area located in central of Iran with a population about 1046737 in 2006. All patients with clinical signs (examined by physicians) and confirmed in laboratory tests during October 2005 to September 2006 recruited in the study. Official numbers of human brucellosis in this province was provided from ministry of health and medical education.

Results: In the period of investigation we found a total of 2061 confirmed case (51/45 male and 48/6% female). Geometric mean for Wright, 2ME and Coombs wright was 1: 339/8, 1:212/6 and 1:348/5 respectively. Incidence rate in this period is 196/9 (per 100000 person), on the other hand according to official reports we had 140 cases in this period (I.R. = 13/4per 100000 person). Maximum number of cases were in May, June and July. the number of people infected. Surveillance program base on medical laboratory diagnosis can be a potential good program for field evaluation and control of disease.

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69.031

Escherichia coli Isolates from Cases of Japanese Travelers with Reported Diarrhea

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Eschetichia coli was widely known as major course of travellers' diarrhea. However, it was not targeted disease of investigation under Quarantine Law in Japan since the pathogen is normal flora of human. The prevalence of this pathogen among Japanese travellers reported diarrhea has not looked into until today. Samples obtained from returned passengers arrived in Centrea Airport in Nagoya, Japan was examined for *E. coli* isolation. Over 600 samples screened and sampled. Around 150 were isolated as pilot study to look into the prevalence of different groups of pathogenic *E. coli*. PCR and traditional biochemical analysis revieled representation of every group but with significant numbers of EAggEC. The result supported previous studies from other countries and also revealed that EAggEC diarrhea seems to share significant portion among the cases. We are currently looking into the origin of strains where cases are travelled immediately prior to isolation and symptoms.

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New Approaches to Bacterial and Fungal Diagnostics (Poster Presentation)

70.001

Differentiation Bacterial from Viral Infection-Advantage of Procalcitonin

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Background: Procalcitonin is prohormone of calcitonin containing 116 amino acids. It is also a useful indicator of severity of bacterial infections. Methods and Materials: We compare other studies and articles about procalcitonin